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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, MARCH 4, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A cultivated mind the beauty of expression.

THE features of the face are ſtrongly expreſſive of our paſſions, when ſtimulated to action by attractive objects. Hence the human countenance may be conſidered the proper index of what is revolving in the mind ; in this manner the lines of the countenance expreſs the exerciſe of the mind, which I conſider a rational foundation for phyſiognomy. From the above principles, the cultivated mind gains an aſcendency in proportion to its exerciſe, over one of limited capacities, and rendersit the beſt method of increaſing the *beauty of expreſſion*.

Let us endeavour to ſearch after the moſt rational method of cultivating the mind.

No one would more ſtrenuouſly urge, the importance of ſelecting teachers of the firſt abilities and of ſound moral principles, to inſtruct our youth ; ſuch as are capable of enriching their minds with the firſt rudiments, and thoſe correctly ; for the firſt impreſſions are the moſt laſting ; in doing this, the parent or guardian has fulfilled a ſacred truſt. (But it is a melancholy fact, that illiterate and immoral characters are too frequently employed to take charge of theſe tender ſhoots, who ſo readily incline as they are firſt bent.) But having derived all theſe advantages, their education is not finiſhed ; let their avocation be what it will, a portion of time muſt be ſpent in ſearching after truth. Without continual application the profeſſional character is not ſeen riſing to pre-eminence.

A great proportion of mankind have to lament the defects of early education ; and to what ſhall we attribute theſe defects ? They will perhaps ſay, to want of an opportunity from the incapacity of their teachers—from neglect of their parents or guardian, in not allowing ſufficient time to obtain ſo valuable an object ; but I would attribute it to a much greater cauſe : a want of ſelf-application—a ſhameful neglect on their part—miſpending the time allotted them in their youth, and not continuing to improve thoſe leiſure hours daily offered us, which we too frequently paſs off with tedious torture for want of employment.

" Tho' much, and warm, the wise have urg'd ; the man
" Is yet unborn, who duly weighs an hour."

Hence ariſes the neceſſity of more uniformly improving our leiſure hours, in cultivating the mind from uſeful reading, which adds ſo much to the *beauty of expreſſion*.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

HOWEVER ſingular I may be in my opinions, Mr. Editor, I truſt I ſhall not be found altogether incorrect. Let me not be miſunderſtood. I do not mean to ſay that I think there is a ſpark of energy in the preſent adminiſtration. But Mr. Jefferſon is fond of popularity ; and if he believed the people would be better pleaſed with energetic than weak meaſures, he would not heſitate to adopt them. We have inſtances enough of his time-ſerving policy. We have heard him hold a different language at different times, under ſimilar circumſtances. We have abundant proof of his hypocriſy. And it is almoſt ſelf-evident, that if he ſuppoſed his popularity would be endangered by his timid and puſillanimous conduct, he would immediately aſſume another ſhape —he would *erect his creſt*—he would put on ſome appearance of ſpirit ; and even pretend to a little courage. But, I contend, ſir, that the people will not bear a tax ſufficiently heavy to form an adequate defence againſt the inſults and aggreſſions of foreign powers.

From the turn which our affairs have taken in Congreſs, we can eaſily judge of the feelings and ſentiments of the people. We find that every meaſure, in any degree calculated to place the nation in a reſpectable ſituation, is oppoſed (and will eventually be rejected) on account of its *expence*, whilſt a ſet of paltry, penny-ſaving ſchemes are to be ſubſtituted—*cheap*, indeed—aye, *dog-cheap ;* and having no other tendency than to *cheapen* us in the eyes of every nation on earth.

War is a dreadful evil. A diſhonorable peace, is a thouſand times worſe. Sincerely, then, do I deteſt meaſures which invite the one, and embrace the other. Pitiful, wondrous pitiful, muſt that nation appear, which can deviſe no better means of protecting its commerce from robbery, its ſeamen from impreſſment, its flag from inſult, its ports and harbours from lawleſs encroachments, than the raiſing of an hundred thouſand militia-men, without arms, without diſcipline, and the building of a few two-penny ſcarecrows, called gun-boats.

As to the bedlamitiſh propoſition for giving a reward for ſhooting Engliſhmen, were our government fooliſh and wicked enough to adopt it, it would have no other effect than to produce a war of retaliation, the conſequences of which would make ſtouter hearts than Mr. Jefferſon's tremble.

But the project of prohibiting the importation of Britiſh merchandize (and, conſequently, the exportation of our own produce) is not only the moſt ridiculous, but is alſo the moſt popular. As this meaſure is beſt calculated to bring us to complete ruin, and that, too, in the moſt ſummary

way, I believe it ſtands the greateſt chance of being adopted. The moſt ſerious objection to it, is, that it will bring our poor government to a ſtate of ſtarvation, by cutting off the principle ſource of our revenue.

A PLOUGHMAN,
At his Fire-Side.

Political.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

Non Intercourse.

THE several plans of conduct proposed in Congress, to be adopted towards England, are *so evidently* the mere subterfuges of hypocrisy and cowardice, we feel that the honor of federalism requires, that we should openly regard them as such. If the Democrats were in earnest, if they meant to exhibit any efficient resentment towards that country, they would propose practicable measures. They well know, that to Non-Intercourse there are two serious objections, but the most striking is, that the mass of the people, whom the present administration profess implicitly to obey, could not and would not endure it in the necessary rigour, nor for the necessary length of time. It requires a government stronger than Bonaparte's to interdict a commerce, to which the habits of a country have long been formed. We presume our members of Congress, who swagger about Non-Intercourse, are not so ignorant as not to know that Bonaparte has tried in vain to prevent the consumption of English manufactures in France.—Yet they affect to believe it possible to coax a people to do *voluntarily*, what the terrors of prisons and ruin cannot effect, and that too among the *patriotic French*. We do not believe they expect or intend it, and convinced as we are that Great Britain is not appalled at shadows, nor easily gulled by legislative tricks, we see with the utmost regret the actual position of our affairs with that country, and our Government descending to shameful acts of legislative buffoonery. What is all this blustering about rewards for *shooting*, and acts of Non-Intercourse to be in force at some indefinite period? Do Administration expect merely by MAKING UGLY FACES at Great Britain, to terrify her into a compliance with our demands? We are confident the measures government are agitating, or rather pretending to contemplate, will be regarded in no other light. If the administration were in earnest, and bent on driving England from the ground she assumes as a belligerent, they would have proposed, as the alternative, some project which our country might adopt to injure her and not first DESTROY OURSELVES.

Could the destruction that would result from a year's rigid Non-Importation be kept a secret with respect to those whom it is intended to affect, we might admit the propriety of such an experiment; particularly, considering the hands into which the direction of our public concerns has fallen, But we have often said, and we repeat it, the effects such a measure would produce on all classes of society here, Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, in fact, on every order to the poorest day-labourer, are certainly known to the politicians of England, who are neither Crowninshields, Seavers, Chandlers, Honesti nor Pasquins They will either know it is a *fetch* in our Government and despise it: or if they really wish a serious misfortune to this country, and could believe our administration mad enough to be in earnest, they would push them of *choice*, into the very plan now suggested. It is true the *Manufacturers* of England would suffer some. The question to be decided in all modes of warfare is—*who will suffer most*. Thus far we have considered the consequences of Non-Intercourse, on the presumption that it were to take place immediately.

That the imbecile views of our Legislators may be more perfectly explained, we beg leave to make some further remarks. Mr. Crowninshield was in favor of Mr. Gregg's Non-Importation resolution, to be put in force *at some future day*. Does Mr. Crowninshield intend in the mean time, to advise his father to fill their stores with English Goods, and obtain all the credit in England their reputation would justify, before our government suspend intercourse and adopt the *very moral* act of a *Sequestration of private debts?* If Mr. Crowsinshield is too disinterested, too patriotic and too just to have such a speculation in view, still there are men enough who *would* profit by the occasion, and then where would be, in effect, the advantage of the suspension. What great disservice would it be to England, to make an immense demand at once of all the manufactures she could produce,—pay enormously for them, and then suspend all Intercourse until they are consumed? This is the *formidable* warfare of which Mr. Crowninshield and the Jefferson party are advocates! It would incense England but would not injure her, were we even allowed to pursue the course of this policy, unmolested.

But though it seems to be a necessary circumstance in the wise course our government appear disposed to choose, that ENGLAND SHOULD BE PASSIVE during all our hostile manoevres, we wish to know whether that will probably be the case. Has Congress, have those who are stimulating and justifying Congress, thought seriously of the misunderstanding which is now cherished with so much zeal and resentment—have they made up their minds for immediate war and all its consequences. Supposing Congress should now resolve that six months hence, we will shut the door against all British manufactures, and then sequestrate the property of every Englishman, who may have had the weakness to trust an American, under such an administration as this, will England wait patiently and inoffensively six months, and suffer the immense property, we have now afloat, to be safely moored in our ports? When the National Intelligencer asserts that Government has now the public sentiment in its favor it asserts a FALSHOOD: this is stealing an apology in advance; but let the authors of the ruinous schemes which are now proposed and urged be assured they stand responsible for their effects. WASHINGTON'S declaration was not wont to be, *I have obeyed the public voice*, but—"I have acted conformably to the best of my judgment and the dictates of my conscience." He did so and saved his country, when he might have plead *public sentiment* and ruined it.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THE President in his late message made great complaints of the refusal of Spain to comply with the just demands of our government, particularly with respect to compensation for spoliations and the adjustment of differences relative to boundaries. How far these complaints are well founded is not for us to decide; but we have a right to demand again and again of our own government why they do not permit our merchants to receive from Spain compensation for "*spoliations committed during the former war, for which she formerly acknowledged herself responsible.*" It is well known that this responsibility was formally acknowledged in the convention of 1801, and we do not know that it has ever been denied. The Spanish minister, in his letter to our secretary of state, of the 6th December last, asserts, that "his court has in a direct manner, as well as through him, *repeatedly* manifested its readiness to carry into effect the stipulations contained in the convention of 1801," to make full restitution for Spanish spoliations. As this assertion has never been denied on the part of our government we are obliged to consider it as correct The question then which has so often been asked, but never answered recurs: Why is not the offer accepted, and our suffering fellow citizens, who have six years been deprived of their property, relieved? Can any man in his senses answer, that it is because Spain refuses to compensate us for *French* spoliations committed in Spanish ports? if our claims for those spoliations are valid, they will not become the less so by accepting the compensation which is offered for the other. If we should think it expedient farther to negociate respecting French spoliations, that negociations could certainly not be rendered more difficult or embarrassing by the separation of a question which was long since decided and put at rest, from the one now in dispute. On the contrary, if it should be found necessary to go to war to enforce the claim for French spoliations, the sinews of war would not be weakened on our part by the acquisition of several millions of dollars which are ready to be paid over to our plundered merchants as soon as government will permit them to receive it.

As to the boundaries of Louisiana, let the president *now* tell us what they are. We understand that the affair has been fully discussed and settled by congress with closed doors, with all the documents before them, showing how the subject was understood by France and Spain, the contracting parties to the treaty of retrocession, on which alone our claim is founded. It is said that the claim of the president to the territory comprehended within the Mississippi, Iberville, the lakes and the river Perdido appeared upon investigation so totally groundless that Randolph himself was very free in his comments upon the administration for having so egregiously deceived the country and brought us to the brink of a war, with a view of defending our claim to a territory to which we never had the shadow of a title The house of representatives, by a very large majority, decided in *opposition to the administration*, that, according to the treaty of retrocession and the other documents before them, France could not sell an inch of land east of the Missisippi, Iberville, and the lakes.

What now are we to think of the president for having denounced Spain as an enemy because she refused to "*accede to propositions for amicably adjusting the boundaries of Louisiana;*" in other words, for having refused *amicably* to give up almost the only valuable part of what Mr. Jefferson chose to consider as his Louisiana purchase! but to which, in fact, he has no more title than he has to my coat or my printing press! As well might he have laid claim to the island of Cuba, or the mines of Mexico, under the Louisiana purchase, and then have threatened Spain with war for refusing to accede to his propositions for amicably adjusting the dispute.

Miscellany.

PICTURE OF RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from St. Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, dated Nov. 5.

"The Froſt has commenced here with more than ordinary ſeverity.—The Neva has been frozen theſe ſix days, and many of the ſhips are bound up in harbor.

"Since the departure of the Emperor our Court has been dull but the city is full of activity; the troops pour in daily from the provinces in immenſe numbers—indeed, the whole Ruſſian population is now excited to arms; nothing it ſpoken of but war, and that war is expected to be ſucceſsful in its termination, however diſaſtrous in its onſet. The Ruſſian armies, more numerous and better diſciplined than any in Europe, will ſoon exhibit a leſſon to the world of what bravery under good Generals, and loyalty under a beloved Emperor can effect to reſcue the South of Europe from an ambitious deſpot. Ruſſia has never been known in Europe—ſhe has been merely gueſſed at.—She is a power immenſe in reſource, defying a foreign enemy, becauſe tangible in no quarter of attack—She is a fortreſs in a frozen ſea, an impregnable bulwark in deſerts, immeaſurable and inexplorable.—She is thus a natural ally to no power, becauſe, ſecure in her intrinſic force, ſhe is in no want of extrinſic aid. Where can ſhe be attacked? In Aſia—Can France

excite the Porte againſt her?—No; the Porte ſubſiſts only on her pacific inſignificance. In her Perſian and Tartar borders ſhe is equally ſecure. You can ſcarce collect an army of Perſians to ſhew their face to a Ruſſian ſoldier; you can ſcarcely tempt a horde of Tartars to rob the granary of a Ruſſian peaſant. In Poland and Siliſia ſhe is inſenſible to fear; quiet miſtreſs of an immenſity of territory, ſhe is bringing it into account by the rapid improvements of agriculture, and there are no rebels to be found at the Ploughſhare. She is deterred by no foreign enemy; ſhe is confident in her own people.

"Such a power is more formidable in war than any other in the univerſe, becauſe ſhe can bear her whole force upon a ſingle point. She can pour her armies into an enemy's country, and need fear no attack in return. Wherever ſhe goes, ſhe muſt ſucceed, becauſe there is nothing to ſlacken her efforts, to draw her back with precipitate timidity to her own defence. Ruſſia is the only power of Europe of whom this can be ſaid.

"France knows not the enemy ſhe has provoked. One Ruſſian army follows another like the waves of the ſea. In vain you raiſe barriers to oppoſe them; they will baffle the proudeſt and the ſtouteſt. The hydra head of a Ruſſian army will ſprout with regenerating powers as long as there is a ſword to cut it.

"The preſent object of Ruſſia is not ambition; the Emperor is above it—It is not fear of French power; the emperor ſcorns it. What is it then? It is the chaſtiſement of the diſturbers of the peace of Europe; the liberation of Germany from an inſulting enemy: the emancipation of Italy from a domineering and graſping tyrant. In a word, it is fidelity to honorable allies, loyalty to the cauſe of oppreſſed Sovereigns, gratitude and ſenſibility for great and undeſerved ſufferers, and benevolence to the human race."

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to the questions by "*One of the People*," concerning Arnold's case, we will, in our Yankee way, ask another question:—What possible good can arise from the publication?

A communication of great length, on the same subject, by "A Friend to Justice," was received at too late an hour for attention this week.

The *Serious Questions to Mr. Madison*, and other articles on the same subject, inserted this day, will be read with much interest. The questions are supposed to have been written by the Spanish Marquis YRUJO.

NOTE.

That unnecessary trouble need not be given to public officers, by the most pitiful scoundrels in existence, I give this public information, that the filthy, anonymous letters which are frequently addressed to me through the post-office, for the purpose of robbing me of a few cents, cost me nothing, as the post-masters are authorized to refund the postage in all such cases.

The Wasp—*Revived.*

BY ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQUIRE.

"To lash the rascals naked through the world."

Union of HONEST *Men.*

THE late deteſtable, I had almoſt ſaid, damnable combination, entered into, by a ſet of unprincipled political characters in this ſtate, while it excites the indignation, muſt alſo create the utmoſt apprehenſion and alarm, in the mind of every true patriot and honeſt man. The tranſaction evinces ſuch an unprecedented ſtretch of profligacy and depravity, that I can hardly find words to expreſs my abhorrence of it. That a junto of men, who, but a ſhort time ſince, were employed in expoſing each other's villainies, and charging each other with almoſt every ſpecies of crimes, ſhould now, for *convenient political purpoſes*, not only form a coalition and become ſworn friends and brothers, but ſhould alſo proclaim their abominations upon the houſe-top, ſhews ſuch a ſhameful diſregard for public opinion, ſuch a total abandonment of every appearance of principle, ſuch a boldneſs in wickedneſs, that every heart not black as Erebus, muſt feel—every tongue not polluted with falſhood, muſt ſpeak—every hand not foul as Satan, muſt act, when the affair is fully expoſed, in oppoſition to it. If the people have not loſt all ſenſe of ſhame—if we are not as depraved as depravity itſelf—if we have not degenerated into the baſeſt ſlaves that ever exiſted, this meaſure will proſtrate its abettors and ſupporters.

For the purpoſe of lending my feeble aid in expoſing the whole deformity of this tranſaction, I have once more taken the field, and ſincerely hope, that, by telling TRUTH, I ſhall yet be able to *ſhame the* DEVIL!

☞ Communications for this department on this particular ſubject, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Cheetham has entered into a long explanation of "the re-union," as he calls it—"*to ſatisfy our friends*," he ſays. By this, it appears that many of their own party are diſſatisfied. A proof that there are ſome honeſt men amongſt them.

Cheetham ſays, "the re-union" is formed of materials that had before accorded "in principle, in intereſt, and in object." Very well. The firſt hour I can ſpare, ſhall be devoted to ſearching for what Cheetham lately declared to be the principle, the intereſt, and the object of a part of theſe materials; and then we'll ſee if this re-union is not a compound of as baſe ingredients as the world affords.

Cheetham ſays, he thinks the "re-union" a natural one.—Egad, I think ſo too.

He alſo ſays,

"There are no ſtipulations—no conceſſions—no promiſes of offices—no bargain—no ſale."

Who ſaid there was? This forwardneſs in denying a thing of which they never were accuſed, looks ſuſpicious.

"Nothing (he adds) that in the leaſt degree can taint the honor or affect the integrity of the republican party."

I agree with him: for how can that be tainted which is already rotten? or how can a thing be affected, which exiſts not?

"How could there be? Who would either ask for or make them? Who could ſtoop to the diſhonor?" (asks Cheetham)

Oh!—Nobody! Nobody!

Jacobin ſentiments of laſt year.

"The man who will, after this, put any truſt in Burr, deſerves to be ſtabbed to the heart in the unſuſpecting moments of ſleep."

"There is not in the ſtate an honeſt and intelligent man, of whatever party, that would vote for Mr. Burr as governor: perhaps not for the office of conſtable."

Jacobin toaſt of this year.

"Aaron Burr, late vice-preſident of the United States—dignified in the chair; prompt in the cabinet; gallant in the field—May his country duly appreciate his talents and his ſervices."

The Evening Poſt, ſpeaking of the late coalition, ſays,

"After trying firſt to attach themſelves to federaliſts and then to Lewiſites, the devil's in it if they can't find a ſpot to light ſomewhere."

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

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Extract from the Miscellaneous Companion, by William Matthews.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

CHRIST JESUS came into the world to call mankind from the form of religion to the ſubſtance: he came to inſtruct men that the Moſt High "dwelleth not in temples made with hands:"—

That the grandeur of an edifice, and the fancied holineſs of its materials and utenſils, make no ſubſtantial part of a "reaſonable ſervice."

God hath teſtified of himſelf that he delighteth not in the blood of rams and of he-goats, for "the cattle of a thouſand hills" are his:—He is to be worſhipped as a pure, incomprehenſible, glorious, and omnipreſent ſpirit, who wanteth not, and who delighteth not in the multitude of words, ſeeing that he diſcerneth all the thoughts and intentions of the heart.

The ſcripture ſublimely ſaith, that 'God created man in his own image:' not ſurely, in the corporeal and ſenſitive part of man; *that* could bear no reſemblance to a pure and infinite ſpirit:—

But what reſemblance man bore, was, doubtleſs, in the unpoluted capacity, and the kind and benevolent affections, of his nature.

The brightneſs of this image of God hath indeed been ſullied, and hath received much diminution by the prevalence of depraved affections; inſomuch, that it is an humiliating ſubject of regret, how ſmall, in general, are the remains or traces of ſuch a divine reſemblance!

To bring the reflection home to the ſtate of our minds, is ever neceſſary, and may be ever profitable.

But in the midſt of all our infirmities, it is at leaſt a laudable greatneſs of mind, to cheriſh a belief, that there is ſo much of the glorious image ſtill left, as to demand our reverent attention.

Improvement.

FROM THE GREENOCK ADVERTISER.

Method of extinguiſhing Fires.

WHILE our feelings are awake to the diſtreſſes of others, whoſe ſufferings are occaſioned by thoſe dreadful fires we read of in this and other countries, let me again, through the medium of your uſeful paper, call the public attention to a cheap and eaſy method of extinguiſhing the greateſt flame by the application of pot-aſh.

The firſt time I tried the experiment, was at the fire which happened ſome years ago in this place, at the foot of the Highland cloſe: the roof had fallen in before I was prepared, but the flame was very high, extending over the adjoining houſes, as the wind directed, and threatening the deſtruction of the whole ſtreet of Broad-cloſe. It was midnight; but the ſtreets were ſo luminated that a pin might have been diſcerned. The impregnated water was no ſooner thrown in, than all was darkneſs and ſmoke; the fire was completely extinguiſhed.

On another occaſion afterwards when the New Sugar Houſe was on fire, the ſame application was made, and though late as in the former caſe, and not until conſiderable loſs was ſuſtained, and with the ſame ſucceſs the fire was ſubdued, and much remaining property preſerved. The workmen at this laſt place who had taken home ſome of the broken wood for fuel, were not a little ſurpriſed to find it would not burn. It had all more or leſs, got a daſh of alkaline water.

That the public may ſee what a ſimple proceſs it is, I will mention the method adopted on theſe occaſions.

At one end of the Fire Engine a large tub was placed, into which all the water was thrown; and from it, by two men, one on each ſide with buckets, the engine was ſupplied. To the tub was attached a barrel of ſweated American Potaſh, and put under the charge of one man, who by handfulls continued liberally to throw the aſhes into the water, where they ſoon diſſolved.

I am obliged to be particular, hoping thereby to induce others to make the ſame trial, and if they ſhould be as ſucceſsful, I hope they will make it public.

There may be other, and perhaps more effectual methods of extinguiſhing fire. A good cook maid may, for inſtance, tell us that common ſalt is applied to a bold fire, when dreſſing a beef ſteak. But I only mention what I know, and have witneſſed, and which I recommend moſt earneſtly to be tried, until ſomething better is found out. Its coſts little, while the benefit is incalculable; and to inſure ſucceſs, a barrel of pot-aſh, and a tub, ought to be attached to every Fire Engine, to be ready on the firſt alarm.

Literary Notice.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

THE editor having received letters from ſeveral perſons of diſtinction in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boſton, moſt of whom are perſonally unknown to him, adviſing him to republiſh his numbers on neutral rights in a more permanent form, and their advice having been backed by that of ſome of the moſt reſpectable of his friends in this place, makes the following reply to all theſe applications at once. His circumſtances are not ſuch as to enable him unaſſiſted to carry on a work through the preſs of the magnitude this would be, nor would prudence juſtify the attempt without the ſupport of a ſubſcription to at leaſt an indemnifying amount. The ſubject is becoming in ſome degree trite, and, to borrow from a letter before me, public curioſity always capricious and eaſily wearied is ſomewhat abated for reading performances of this nature. As however the numbers which have appeared in this paper, which are in a ſtate of preparation to appear will, when the ſeries is compleated, afford at leaſt a more extenſive view of the ſubject, in all its aſpects, than any publication that has yet iſſued from the preſs; the editor is ready and even deſirous to comply with the requeſts with which he has been honored, if a ſubſcription for that purpoſe can be filled. And that the experiment may be fairly made, he offers the following propoſals.

The *numbers*, with thoſe to come, ſhall be remoulded, reviſed and corrected, and form a firſt part; a particular anſwer to ſome of the ſophiſms of War in Diſguiſe, will form a ſecond part; and a collection of all the official documents and memorials which have appeared having relation to the ſame ſubject ſhall be added by way of *Appendix;* ſo as to put the purchaſer in poſſeſſion of a book to which he may at any time refer for all the information he may deſire on a queſtion of ſuch great national moment.

As it is not practicable to aſcertain what the ſize of the book will be, it is not eaſy to fix upon the price. It is poſſible it may extend to a volume of 400 or perhaps, 500 pages, and it will be afforded at the uſual price of a work of ſuch a ſize. To be put to preſs as ſoon as the appearance of the ſubſcription liſt will juſtify it.

Editors diſpoſed to promote ſuch a work will confer a favor by giving the above a place in their papers.

WM. COLEMAN.

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZITTE.

From Waſhington,
1st Mo. 28th, 1806.

Friend Relf,

SOME time since Staunton of Virginia laid a reſolution on the table calling on the Executive for a particular detailed account of all the military ſtores belonging to the United States. The reſolution was ordered to lie on the table. Yeſterday morning he called it up—a gentleman moved it ſhould lie on the table; Staunton ſaid he had no objection; and the majority decided it ſhould lie on the table—It was lying on the table—Staunton wiſhed it carried—it muſt be called up—as ſoon as called up he conſents it ſhould lie on the table. This is the way they have in the houſe to get rid of time.

Supposing the House to ſit three hours and one half every day, which is on an average more than ought to be allowed, every quarter of an hour of the Houſe will coſt the United States *One Hundred Dollars;* yet ſometimes a debate about the expenditure of 50 dollars will coſt the union from 6 to 10 hundred dollars. This ſheweth, Friend Relf, how careful the Houſe ought to be of their time. Improper reſolutions ſhould be withheld; and im-

proper persons never appointed to draw bills which cost a day's expence to amend, and even then perhaps they are returned to be new coined.

Friend Sloan reported a bill for laying a tax of ten dollars per head on slaves. Passed through two readings.

Eppes offered a resolution calling on the navy department for a list of the United States vessels, distinguishing those that need no repairing, those that need repairing, the probable expence of repairing, and those that are not worth repairing.—Carried.

Some debate took place on the final passage of the bill authorising the detachment of 100,000 militia. Friend Talmage and Dana opposed the bill, as a mere defence on paper, as operating injuriously on the regular militia. Friend Quincy also opposed it, as worse than nothing—the spirit of this House is not up to the spirit of the nation—foreign powers will well understand our servility, and treat us accordingly.

Varnum urged the correctness and utility of the bill. A member from New-York, whose name I do not know, caused a little diversion. When I go home to my constituents, I shall be asked, what have you done towards fortifying our ports and harbours? we have given the President power to call out 100,000 of the militia—what have you done about gunboats and 74's? we have given the President power to call out 100,000 of the militia—[a laugh] what have you done about the Spanish spoliations, the British captures, impressments &c.? oh, sir, we have given the President power to call out 100,000 of the militia—[a loud laugh] Mr. Speaker—as I do not see that we are likely to do any thing, and as this bill may have the appearance of doing something, I don't know but I shall vote for it.

The bill passed by a large majority.

When the revolutionary war closed, we were indebted to the old soldier. He waited many years before he could obtain a valid note for the money due him—Congress assured him many years ago that he might exchange his note [the funded debt] for lands he might purchase and pay in cash, as notes at par. Some of these notes are obtainable for cash under par. Gallatin hath written to Randolph, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, Randolph hath brought in a bill, giving to the commissioners of the sinking fund, of which Gallatin is the principal, the right to appoint *secret agents* to purchase this stock as much below par as he can or at *discretion*. This openeth an immense field for stock jobbing; it giveth to Mr Gallatin and his agents a power to depress or raise the funds at any moment: it giveth moreover to the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, a power, were such Secretary so disposed, (which however thou knowest cannot be suspected of Gallatin) of throwing by untoward and worldly contrivances with his secret agents, hundreds of thousands and peradventure millions, into comfortable lodgings in his own private purse; contrary to the rules of common honesty, and sound policy, the bill forbids the land officers in future to receive these notes, which the United States owe, for lands which the United States have to sell, and were heretofore desirous of selling to extinguish these very notes. Now the old soldier may go to the land office and demand 100 acres of land: says the land officer where's thy cash friend? the old soldier replies, here's a note that has been due me from you who have this land for sale, ever since 1776, you'll take your own notes in pay for the lands my blood and valor has enabled you to have to sell. No, replies the land officer, we can get thy note, friend, *under par*, and Congress agents want to squeeze a little out of thee. Friend J. C. Smith spoke against the bill—J. Randolph in favor it. It passed to a third reading by a large majority.

The House have been most of this day engaged in the report of the committee recommending leave for building a bridge from Washington across the Potomac.—The Speakers were, against it, Elliot, Findley and Nelson, for it, Ely. Nelson was one hour and an half on the floor, and acquitted himself vastly better than usual.—He softened the thunder of his voice, diminished the enormity of his corporeal contortions, discovered some humor, and considerable argument. I expect this subject, in a great measure uninteresting to thee, will occupy one or two days more.

THINE.

From Washington,

1st Mo. 29th, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

THAT part of the President's message relating to what the President calleth an interpolation on the law of nations on the part of Great-Britain, was at the commencement of the session referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, of which J Randolph is Chairman. This is the ninth week of the session, and no report hath been made by that Committee. Whether some of them feared what the report of that committee would be, or were unwilling to leave it to Randolph (whom the democrats have now in a great degree shaken off,) I know not, but a motion made some time since was again made this morning, discharging that committee from any further consideration of the subject—Dawson opposed the motion.

Smilie was strongly in favor of it. Why rally, sir, [his usual mode of commencing a pestering speech] when I made this motion I expected no opposition—The sickness of the chairman of that committee, the absence of one of its members, and its present deranged state, I offered as an additional *argue* for taking it out of their hand. This is only like the course that such subjects *has* usually taken, &c.

Crowninshield—was ready to act—he did not wish to go into war, but to interdict all trade; to pass a non-intercourse bill, to continue till Great-Britain should return what she had stolen, and restored our impressed seamen. Gregg and Bidwell were for the motion. It was carried: 68 for it.

It was then moved by Smilie to discharge the select committees appointed on that part of the President's message relating to impressments. They were discharged.

Gregg then offered, after some prefatory remarks, a resolution, the substance of which is: that whereas Great Britain has impressed our seamen and taken our vessels engaged in lawful trade; and whereas we have remonstrated in vain; *ergo*, after the day of no goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain, *ought* to be imported into the U. S. till the President by proclamation permit, as the conduct of G. Britain shall admit or prevent.

Thomas was in favor of the resolution. His words were well enough, but his utterance was "like the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe."

The resolution was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. I conjecture, Friend Relf, that a bill founded on this resolution will not pass. Such a bill would vastly injure our agricultural and commercial interests, [the interests of the nation at large] and in a great measure stop our revenue—I believe such a bill is advised by no one of the administration. No, let Congress with decision send an Ambassador extra to England, giving them the only alternative, war, or a return on their part to principles recognized by the law of nations. Three embassies to France were justified by flaming patriots formerly; not *one* to England is allowable—England will see her duty and interest. Her merchants will force her into a confession of the correctnes of our demands—let us send no second Monroe however—Rufus King would probably have prevented this conduct of the British Courts, and these illegal commercial orders. On the subject of impressment, our citizens seem to see but in part. By the laws of Great Britain once a British subject, always so, and always liable to be impressed—half our merchant vessels are filled with sailors who are British subjects, yet the greater part of them have protections from our Custom-Houses and Magistrates as American *native* citizens. The English are constantly cheated, and very often cheat us, or rather steal our seamen, who are bona fide native Americans.

Bob Wright's nonsensical bill on this subject, in the Senate will not be heeded. Something however ought to be done; some principle decided, by which both nations shall be governed. Suppose Great Britain should say, by our laws we have a right to our subjects wherever found on the globe; they cannot expatriate themselves; thousands and thousands, now when we most want them, are on board your American vessels. We desire your Congress to pass a law forbidding the admission of any British subject on board your ships, till they are duly naturalized. I am however no advocate for some of the atrocities of the English press-gangs.

Most of this day has been spent in further discussion of the petition for a bridge across the Potomac. Thompson of Virginia spoke in favor of it. One of Thompson's arguments was, that since in the winter of 1779 and 1780, certain troops were hindered from passing the Potomac for want of a bridge, such a circumstance might happen again, and the fate of the country depend upon it?! Early was opposed to a bridge. His arguments were not 74's: there was more weight in his fist than tongue. Clark was for the bridge. Friend Sloan caused some *agitation*. The House was full of company, more than I have seen before; the lower gallery was crowded with ladies. Friend Sloan, speaking of rivers and bridges, said that he was somewhat acquainted with *water-courses*, and knew how little a matter would occasion *obstructions*: the members and spectators almost burst with laughter, (why I know not) and some of the ladies laughed, and some hid their faces. Friend Sloan meant no harm, but the members are apt to suspect him of wanton inuendoes. Elmer gave a speech of a narcotic temperament.

The committee rose, and the debate will probably be continued, perhaps concluded, to-morrow.

Thine, in haste.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Serious Questions to Mr. Madison.

DID Miranda go to Washington about the middle of December last?

Had he two long interviews with you?

Did he not present you a plan of an expedition against the province of Carracas?

Did he support the probability of success by the exhibition of various letters, either real or spurious, supposed to be written to him from his friends in that country?

Did he shew you a plan of the government he intended to establish in those provinces?

Did the President peruse the said plan of Government, keep the manuscript 24 hours in his possession, and return it afterwards to Miranda, approving it in general terms?

Did you observe to Miranda that Congress did not appear inclined to go to war with Spain?

Did Miranda reply that if government was not so disposed he could carry the plan into execution himself, if they did not interfere about his preparations?

Did you answer him after a long pause that government would *shut their eyes*, provided he would act with the necessary caution so as not to commit them?

Did Miranda return immediately to New-York to make his preparations and act in consequence?

Is it possible, is it credible, that if Miranda had not met from you with a kind of indirect encouragement he would immediately on his return from Washington have proceeded to expences that a little vigilance alone would have rendered useless?

Is it credible, that, without that indirect support, two officers of the federal government, at the port of New-York, could have engaged in such a nefarious proceeding?

Is it credible, that one of them would have permitted his eldest son to attend General Miranda in this depredatory expedition in the capacity of his aid?

Is it true that the Leander in which this young man embarked, had on board many muskets, rifles, pikes, field pieces, howitzers, ammunition of all kinds, regimentals, two printing presses, with ten or twelve journeyman printers?

Is it true, that this vessel remained in port a fortnight after clearing out at the custom-house, to embark recruits, and that the objects of the delay were generally known at New-York?

Is it to be supposed, that if the administration had even not had any previous information of the scheme they could be ignorant of these transactions, known to every body else?—Even admitting for supposition sake that they had not a previous knowledge, would not their supposed ignorance be a glaring proof of the most criminal neglect.

Has not the honor and neutrality of our country been committed in the most scandalous manner by an hostile armament fitted out in our ports under the eyes of *public officers*, consisting of *American Ships* under the *American flag*, with *American officers*, *American* crews, *American* volunteers, *American* arms, and many other *American* implements of war, with the object of attacking the colonies of a *nation* with *whom we are at peace?*

Are not all these circumstances, together, sufficiently weighty to influence the Spanish commanders, if Miranda's attempt takes place, to lay an embargo on all *American* property within their jurisdiction.

Will not the innocent merchant of the United States be exposed to the most ruinous and diastrous consequences if an event of this nature should take place?

And should they not consider either a criminal connivance or a not less culpable neglect on the part of those through whose authority such scandalous proceedings could have been checked and prevented, as the true causes of their misfortunes?

These questions are made by every body, and we must confess that daily circumstances occur which in our opinion render a satisfactory answer more and more difficult. We submit them to the public as immediately interested in the clearing up of a mystery which appears to hang over this affair, and which seriously threatens the interest of our fellow citizens.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

Armed expedition from New York.

WHISPERS have for some time been circulating respecting a mysterious expedition fitting out at New-York. Those whispers have increased to loud rumours and have excited a considerable degree of alarm among ur citizens. It seems to be a fact that the Leander and several other vessels of force have actually sailed upon a secret and dangerous expedition that will involve the character of our country, and may, in the event, produce the most serious and fatal evils to our merchants.

Report says (and we believe it) that four ships have been fitted out with full complements of arms, ammunition, artificers, volunteers, &c. &c. that on board one of them Gen. Miranda, a Spanish subject of great talents and enterprize has embarked; that their place of rendevous is Port au Prince, where they are to take on board mulattoes as soldiers and proceed to acts of hostility on the Spanish main.

Such are the outlines of the project as far as we can learn by letters from New-York and by the current conversation of the day.

It is further asserted, that pikes and other warlike implements, which have been shipped were supplied from the armories of the United States. This assertion ought to be received with caution; for without the most positive proof it is not to be supposed that our cautious and timid administration would act in a manner so directly hostile to a power with whom we are at peace; though there is no doubt that the president's message at the opening of the present session of Congress, justified a belief that war with Spain was inevitable. This circumstance might properly enough induce adventurers to *prepare* for fitting out privateers, and might also justify government in conniving at such preparations; but can be no apology for permitting them actually to sail while the two nations remain at peace As good citizens, therefore, we are bound to believe that the government were profoundly ignorant of the fitting out and sailing of this expedition; yet, how four or five large vessels could be completely armed, manned and cleared out without the knowledge of the government "demands a doubt." How will the affair appear in Spain, when it shall be known that American vessels have been armed and equipped in an American port, and manned with American citizens to commit open hostilities upon a Spanish province? Though it is our duty to believe that government could never have had a suspicion of the object or even existence of this formidable armament (though for a considerable time known to every body else) will it not be difficult to convince the Spanish court of this singular fact? and will not the landing of the expedition under all the suspicious circumstances, be a signal for the Spanish Governors to seize every American vessel in their ports, and every other species of American property upon which they can lay their hands? These are serious questions which demand the serious and prompt attention of the government. We shall wait with no small degree of solicitude to know what will be done in this strange affair.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. COLEMAN,

As you are one of those, who appear anxious that the "*Sun of Federalism*" should not be obscured by the smallest *cloud* of misrepresentation, I presume the following will meet a ready insertion in your excellent paper.

An *Erratum* of much consequence, as it may affect the interest and feelings of an honest and worthy man, has, owing to misinformation been introduced into a third edition of *Democracy Unveiled*. One *Collins*, a Jacobin favored of our liberty-loving administration, who is said to have been concerned in the importation of slaves from Africa, is represented in Vol. 2. p. 178 of that work, as *Collector of Newport*, Rhode-Island. The man, however, who was meant as a mark for the shaft of satire, is *Charles Collins, Collector for Bristol*, in the same state. We are the more solicitous to correct this mistake, as we find that John Collins, Esq. a respectable gentleman of New-Port, who was never suspected either of *Slave-dealing* or *Jacobinism*, has been mistaken for the pseudo-patriot. The error may be rectified, by substituting *Bristol* for "*Newport*" line 4th, from the bottom of the page before mentioned.

Those editors of Newspapers, who will be so kind as to republish this communication, will confer an obligation on

The Author of Democracy Unveiled.

Hudson, *March 4.*

Be it our weekly task,

To note the passing tidings of the times.

Oppugnation.

It is believed that Capt. Lewis and his party, have not been cut off, as reported. The mistake probably arose from the following circumstance:—A lieutenant Wilkinson, who went up the Missouri, with a party, some time since, to establish a fort at the mouth of the river Platte, has been fired upon by a party of Indians and white men, and one of his party killed.

Economy.

It appears by a note from the commander of the U. S. frigate John Adams, that, on her late passage from the Mediterranean, he was under the necessity of placing "all hands on half allowance of bread per day."—Fine encouragement for recruits!

By a statement in the *Philadelphia Gazette*, it appears, that the original expences voluntarily incurred by (a part of) the citizens of Philadelphia, in the purchase of apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, amount to $ 34,500; and that the annual expence of maintaining the fire associations there, is not less than $ 2,500.

Counterfeiters.

A gang of counterfeiters, it is said, have been detected and committed to prison, in Providence, R. I. Amongst the accused are some women, and a number of persons of supposed respectability, in the county of Gloucester. It is even hinted that certain officers of the Gloucester bank are concerned. Several plates have been seized.

Since penning the above paragraph, the following article has been received, and is copied for the information of the public:—

From a Providence Paper.

As the public mind is much agitated at this moment respecting the many persons who are apprehended as being concerned in *counterfeiting Bank Bills* of several Banks of the New-England States; by request, I give a list of the persons' names who are now in Providence goal, and the number of plates that are in possession of the authority, and those which are discovered which are not procured as yet.

Persons in Providence goal viz. David Richardson jun. George Lee, Arnold Sayles, Arnold Hunt, George Smith, Oliver Owen, Nathaniel Bowdish, of Gloucester; Warner Smith, Elkanah Spears, Seth Appleby, of Smithfield; Jesse Morse, Silvanus Cone, of Douglas; Philip Brown of Oxford gore; Joel White of Oxford town; Thomas Emmerson, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and Charlotte Tifft, alias Clark, of Thompson, Connecticut. Upon the examination of the above named prisoners, they have all confessed their guilt except Elkanah Spears, Nathaniel Bowdish, and Seth Appleby. Should the evidence be complete against them, their obstinacy will be upon their own heads.—The plates are, United States Branch Bank, for 10 dollars, Warren 3, Smithfield 3 and 5, Providence 5, Gloucester 10, 5 and 2; Cheshire at Keene, 3; Nantucket Pacific 5 and 10, Manhattan 5, Salem 6, Richmond 5, Portsmouth 5. Plates not procured: Portsmouth of 10 dollars, Nantucket 2 and 4, Lancaster 2, Cheshire 10, Portland 5, and Smithfield 7.

The paragraph in the Boston Centinel, which mentioned that the Gloucester bank was shut up & the directors run off is so far true, that the President, Directors and Cashier did leave the Bank, to pursue after the counterfeiters of their bank bills and other banks—and it can truly be said of them, that through their exertions, many of those base characters were hunted from their lurking holes, in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where they belonged—and that with us, even suspicion does not rest upon the President, Directors and Cashier of that Bank. They are men of integrity, who assist in detecting those characters who are striking at the root and branch of trade and commerce. The bank of Gloucester is now doing business as usual.

WHEELER MARTIN.

Providence, Feb 15.

The Senate of the United States on Thursday passed the bill for prohibiting intercourse with certain parts of St. Domingo—Yeas 21—Nays 8.

Letters from Washington mention that the French minister has demanded of our government that they immediately dispatch two frigates after the Leander to bring her back, to prevent her from committing hostilities against Spain; otherwise that he shall withdraw from the United States.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort St. Stephens (Mississippi Territory) to his friend in Frankfort (Kentucky) dated Dec. 6, 1805.

"Governor Claiborne has sent Mr. Graham to Governor Folk at Pensacola, to remonstrate on the subject of Spanish duties at Mobile. Mr. Graham, in a let-

ter from Penſacola, dated a few days ſince ſays, "That Governor Folk agrees to ſuſpend the order for the payment of duties at Mobile, upon receiving *official* aſſurance that no duties ſhall be demanded at Orleans, on goods deſtined for Baton Rouge; but that he will admit of no other terms."

"Mr Graham has written to the government of the United States on the ſubject; but we are entirely at a loſs to conjecture what will be the reſult.

"Had Spain a right to the country between the thirty firſt degree of latitude and the Iſland of Orleans, there can be no doubt but that it would be juſt and conſiſtent with the ſpirit of our treaties with that power, that Spaniſh ſubjects paſſing up and down the Miſſiſſippi, with property deſtined to or coming from their country and not intended to be landed in the United States ſhould not be burthened with duties to the American government. But I much doubt whether the government will think it expedient indirectly to ſanction the Spaniſh claim to Eaſtern Louiſiana, by entering into a ſtipulation which tho' it does not expreſsly recognize their right cannot be founded on any other principle but that they are lawfully poſſeſſors of the country which they occupy. The determination is all important to the people reſiding on the waters of the Mobile, but I am ſatisfied that they do not wiſh to ſee the juſt pretenſions of the nation to Eaſtern Louiſiana, at all weakened by any arrangements which might contribute to their immediate benefit.

"The Britiſh continue to harraſs the trade to Penſacola. We have lately heard a good deal of heavy firing, and thought that they might poſſibly be paying a viſit to our neighbors at Mobile: but accounts from that place juſt received informs, that it was only ſome Spaniſh veſſels firing ſalutes in the bay.

"We have had a large concourſe of Indians at this place for a week paſt, upwards of a thouſand I ſuppoſe; who have come down to receive their annual preſents. Some of them are highly diſſatisfied with the treaty: but the new chief Puſhmattahoy a man of great eloquence and energy of mind, gave them a firm and undaunted talk, and put his opponents at defiance. Theſe men were formerly much in honor with the late Spaniſh government here, and are mortified with the popularity and influence of the new chief, who has however the general countenance of the Chactaw nation, as well as of the United States agents.

"WILMINGTON *Feb.* 11.

"This devoted town has once more been nearly one half burnt down. About 2 o'clock this morning the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the bake-houſe occupied by Mr. Gomache, and owing to the diſmay and confuſion attendant on ſuch occaſions, got ſo far ahead as to render every effort to check its progreſs unavailing, and burnt without interruption until the houſes were conſumed to the wharf and back to Princeſs ſtreet, with the exception of Mallet's Warehouſe, John Martin's Brick houſe at the corner of Princeſs and Front-ſtreets, two or three houſes on Toomer's Alley, Mr. Wright's new houſe, and Mr. Bergwin's corner on Second and Market-ſtreets. Every other houſe between the Market and South ſide of Princeſs ſtreet was conſumed, together with Allen's, Livingſton's and Campbell's, on the north ſide of Princeſs-ſtreet.

Extract of another letter of the ſame date.

"The dreadful cry of fire awoke us about 4 o'clock this morning, ſince when I have not ſat down until now, about the ſame hour in the afternoon. It broke out in a Bake houſe, next door to Doct. Hill's, exactly where the great fire commenced in 1798, and ſo rapid were the flames, that by day light all that ſquare was entirely conſumed, with the one from Wilkin's corner down to the water's edge. The court-houſe was on fire ſeveral times, and if it had gone there would not have been a houſe left in town. The meeting houſe was alſo on fire a number of times. Several houſes were blown up in hopes to arreſt the progreſs of the flames, but all to no purpoſe. Never did I ſee a more awful conflagration and ſo great a number of diſtreſſed objects as the ſtreets were crowded with this morning.

On the 19th ult. a deſtructive fire broke out in the Rope-Walk, owned by Mr J. Howe, at the bottom of the Common, in Boſton: which in a ſhort time, was conſumed together with four other Walks, adjacent, one owned by Mr. Samuel Emmons, one by Capt. Penuel B. Rogers, and two by Mr. Iſaac P. Davis; together with a large quantity of cordage, hemp, tar, &c. Mr. Howe was about finiſhing ſome tarring when the copper being over-heated the tar took fire, and inſtantly communicated the flames in every direction. The contents of the Walks were partly ſaved as well as part of the hemp in Mr. Rogers' fire proof ſtore—the contents of Mr. Davis' fire proof ſtore, we learn, was conſumed. The wind was providentially at S. W. which blew the flames over the common, and confined its ravages to theſe valuable manufactories. The public, as well private loſs, cannot yet be aſcertained—It muſt be very great. Upwards of an hundred induſtrious men, ſeveral of them having families, are thus thrown out of employ. We have not heard of any accident in extinguiſhing the flames.

BARBADOES, *February* 13.

Another French Fleet out.

The Britiſh frigate Sea-Horſe, arrived at Kingſton on the 18th ult. diſpatched from Lord Collinwood, off Cadiz, with intelligence that 18 French line of battle ſhips, ſuppoſed to be from Breſt, had been ſeen ſteering weſt. This news had excited conſiderable alarm in Jamaica, and it was expected that martial law would be proclaimed in a few days.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſchooner Margaret, from the river Plate, informs that about five weeks ago, he was at Fernando de Noronha, in lat. 24, ſouth, that he there ſaw the governor of that place, who had juſt arrived from Pernambucco, on the coaſt of Brazil, who ſtated, that about a fortnight before, an Engliſh fleet, compoſed of two ſail of the line, ſeveral frigates, and ſixty tranſports, had been ſeen off the coaſt; that it was alſo ſaid to be a ſecret expedition which ſailed from England under Sir Home Popham, and it was believed that it was on its way to enter the river Plate, with an intention to attack Nombre de Dios. Pernambucca is in lat. 4, ſouth, and the River Plate in 35, ſouth.

State Legislature.

The bill "relative to dower in certain caſes therein mentioned" has paſſed the Senate & aſſembly by the conſtitutional majorities, notwithſtanding the objections of the Council; which were

1ſt. Becauſe the principle contained in the bill, was "a violation of the rights of property."

2d. Becauſe, it was "contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution" of this ſtate.

3d. Becauſe, it was "contrary to the conſtitution of the United States;" and

4th. Becauſe, it was "contrary to the ſpirit and letter of the treaty of peace"

In the Senate only two members were oppoſed to the paſſing of the bill, Meſſrs. Nicholas and Tiffany.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

"At Marcellus, on the 13th ult. Mr. GUY HUMPHRY, merchant, to the amiable Miss ABIGAIL RICE, daughter of Samuel Rice, Eſq. all of the above mentioned place.

Though fools ſpurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We who improve his golden hours,
By ſweet experience know,
That marriage, rightly underſtood,
Gives to the tender and the good,
A paradiſe below."

The Knell.

DIED,

At Chatham, Columbia county, on the 26th ult. after an illneſs of forty-two hours, Mrs. PATTY THOMAS, conſort of Mr. William Thomas, in the twentieth year of her age.

Bank of Columbia.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Columbia are requeſted to meet at the ſaid Bank, in the city of Hudſon, on the ſecond Tueſday (13th) of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to make choice of thirteen Directors for the enſuing year, agreeably to an act paſſed by the Legiſlature of this ſtate reſpecting ſuch election.

By order of the President & Directors,

JAMES NIXON, CASHIER.

March 4, 1806. 6S 3w

Wreath.

EXTRACT.

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

THE rays of morn had streak'd the sky
With many a tint of golden dye,
And, placid as the smiling scene,
Old Ocean heav'd his waves serene:
When proud upon the rippling deep,
Brave Nelson's fleet his bosom prest,
And seem'd with mild majestic sweep,
To kiss each billow's swelling breast.
And as the sails their loosen'd zones display'd,
The sporting Zephyrs 'midst their foldings play'd.

Thus mov'd each hardy prow along,
In watchful silence for the foe,
And many a breast, with valour's glow,
Impatient burn'd to lead th' intrepid throng,
And see! a crescent wide and vast,
In fearless front the foes appear,
And, like the whirlwind's dread career,
To all opposing, threat destruction's blast.
Thus dauntless each, the approaching squadrons sail'd,
Whilst pity fled the scene, in deepest sorrow veil'd.

Soon is the work of death begun!
Ship lash'd to ship, and gun to gun.
With shouts of joy, with shouts of rage,
In deadly strife the fleets engage;
Yet hark! I hear a plaintive moan,
Again! I hear a dreadful groan,
A Hero fell! a Hero died!
France's dread, and England's pride,
On Victory's breast sigh'd out his noble breath,
And calm, resign'd, sunk in the arms of death.

Confus'd, dismay'd, the foe-men yield;
In ruin all their vessels lie;
Britannia, shouting, strikes her shield,
But soon she drops her head to sigh;
For fallen is her fav'rite son,
Who many a well-fought day had won—
Low, low, in death, the Hero lies,
To realms of bliss his soul is fled,
Where, mingling with the spirits of the skies,
Eternal glory circles round his head.

The dreadful din of battle o'er,
Amidst the storm's terrific roar,
Regardless of the victor's wreath,
The sailor weeps his Nelson's death;
And thinks, with mourning joy and pride,
That in the arms of Victory
The gallant Hero nobly died,
And, happy, breath'd his last sad sigh
In thankful accents for the battle won,
Applauding all his dauntless men had done.

Oh, Nelson! whilst the fervid glow
Of yonder Sun's resplendent shine
Shall last, to light the world below,
In ev'ry age, in ev'ry clime,
Thy wond'rous deeds, thy gallant name,
The patriot's dearest tear shall claim;
Exulting, England's Sons shall tell
How well you fought, how well you fell—
And Fame's bright records, to futurity,
Shall raise a deathless monument to thee!

Hereford, Nov. 29, 1805.

Diversity.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

THE editor of the Sheffield Iris (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser) announces to us the death of the late gallant Nelson in a style so exquisitely beautiful, that we cannot resist the impulse we feel to give it to our readers:—"Intelligence of a most glorious event, accompanied by tidings of an awful calamity (like the Angels of Mercy and Affliction travelling together) has arrived on our shores, and awakened the public mind from the agony of despondence to a tumult of mingled emotions—sorrow and joy, mourning and triumph. On the 21st of last month (October) while the cowardly and incapable Mack was surrendering himself alive into the hands of Bonaparte, the noble and lamented Lord Nelson, once more, and for the last time, fought and conquered the united foes of his country; but he fell in the meridian of victory—and in one moment became immortal in both worlds! His career of services has been long: but it was only in the midst of the last war that he burst upon the eye of the public as a luminary of the first magnitude. At the battle of Aboukir he rose like the sun in the east; and like the sun too, after a summer's day of glory, he set in the west, at the battle of Trafalgar, leaving the ocean in a blaze as he went down, and in darkness when he had descended. In ages to come, when the stranger who visits our island shall enquire for the monument of Nelson, the answer will be—"Behold his Country, which he saved!"

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

IN the night of the 2d instant, I was called to a child not quite nine months old, which, although in good health, had cried for two days more than usual. On examination, the mother discovered a hard inflamed tumour, about half an inch from the umbiliac, on the left side, over which a poultice was applied. On removing the poultice just before I visited the child, a small aperture had taken place in the middle of the tumour and the point of a hard substance was visible. I could only at first feel, from the size and roughness, that it was not a needle as had been supposed, but on the child's going to sleep it projected sufficiently to shew a part of a nail, which I held, and by enlarging the opening, and directing down and around the head extracted. It is a cut 4d nail of a large size, almost one and a half inch long, a little bent. The child is large for its age and has enjoyed good health, nor has it suffered any other injury from the course of this nail than a small sore which is now nearly healed. The nail must have been taken by the mouth, and swallowed head foremost, probably at the time of cutting its teeth, of which it has four; at which period children are known to be fond of carrying hard substances to their mouth; and its discharge seems fortunately to have been directed to a part of the body least liable to be injured by it. I have been informed by a Physician, whose veracity cannot be doubted, that he extracted a needle from a lady's arm, which she recollected to have swallowed many months before; but I have never heard of any thing as large as this nail travelling a similar course in the human body.

Richmond, Jan 16, 1806.

[ENQUIRER.]

[The following is inserted by request.]

A Recipe for killing Rats.

IN 1783 a premium of five guineas was given by the Dublin society for the following recipe to kill Rats.———Take 1 quart of oat meal, 4 drops of oil of Rhodium, 1 grain of musk, 2 nuts of nux vomica powdered. Mix the whole together, and place it where the rats frequent; continue to do so while they eat it, and it will soon destroy them, be they ever so numerous.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:...

First Volume...unbound... - -	$ 2,
Second Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
The four together, - - -	$ 8

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added---An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

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